tirid conselors that Gen. Sanford, a Democrat of lorg stending, and formerly an active partisan, one who was never accused of loving the Republican party or its measures better than they deserve, did, in a moment of patriotic zeal, do a little work of barmless supereregation? It was nothing more. Everybody knows that Government, when necessary, can competed us to do just what Gen. Sanford is childed for offering our services to do, and much more beside. Why, then disputery ! Why this gratuitous exhibition of super fluons dirt-eating? I can tell these wenk-kneed estion warrior that when the hour of trial comes ninetyrine handredths of the First Division will be found a their posts ready to do or die to preserve the Union, save the Capitol, and to see to it that Abraham Lincoln is inaugurated on its balcony. There is law to punish those who refuse to go with us; it will be surely and rigidly enforced. No one regrets more than myself that this newspaper discussion has been begun; but it has. Shall, then, the invertebrate scribblers of The has. Shall, then, the invertebrate scribblers of The Heroid, Express, and Journal of Commerce, who have gone out of their way in this matter, to slander and belie the Republican party, and its patriotism be allowed full swing? I can tell them that Republicans are la no contemptible minority of the First Division. can further say to them, "Show me a community where virtue, intelligence, good morals, respect for law, and love of liberty most abound, and I will show you one largely Republican." So of the First Division: show me those regiments more intelligent, patriotic, and better composed and disciplined than the rest, and look there for Republicans. You will find them "thick as the leaves in Vallambesa's shade." For months have I, in obedience to expediency and the suggestions of nili ary superiors, smothered an almost overmastering desire to speak out while vile standers and false estimates of the political complexion of certain corps have circulated through the country. Let those whose motto scems to be, "soldiers in pence, citizens in war," using the pitiful pretext of Gen. Sanford's harmless action, come out with their mendacious nonsense much oftener under the protecting ægis of such convenient names as "Staff Officer of the Seventh," "The Seveath," "A Member of the First Division." "Miles." &c., and how long do you suppose the forbearance of their Republican and more patriotic fellow-soldiers will continue to be a virtue? "PRO PATRIA. Respectfully,

THE QUESTION "WHO IS BURT !" AN-SWERED.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin. With a great flourish of trumpets, and with characteristic egotism, a certain Nathaniel Burt, unknown to fame, has written and published a letter, and caused the fact to be telegraphed all over the Union. It is represented in the dispatch to be a letter from a Republican of Lancaster County, the "old guard" of opposition to cotton democracy in Pennsylvania. An attempt is thus made to lead people to believe that Lancaster County falters in those times of treason and rebellion, and that she does not sustain her nobla representative in Congress, the Hon. Thaddens Stevens, in his position of "no compromise with traitors."

Who is Burt ? Well, Burt is a part of our upper

crust, a wealthy man, who boasts of his rich relatives in the South-the Mr. Bart who figures among the traitors of South Carolina, being a very near relation. He spends his time mostly in Philadelphia, residing in one of the strongest Republican districts in this glorious Republican county. He has not one feeling glorious Republican county. He has not one feeling in common with the people, an aristocrat by education, and by practice. He is very anxious to figure in politics, too, and was a candidate for nomination in 1858, against Stevens, and I believe got four or five votes out of 150 in the Convention, after he had spent to et me and a good deal of many! Were he to cause before a Convention now, since the appearance of his letter, he could not get even that many.

His letter does not represent the feelings and sentiments of the people of this county. We are for the Union as it is. Having done no wrong, we will not get down on our bellies and eat dirt, even though Mr. Burt has a large forume invested in the South, and has relatives there who are guilty of acts of treason against the Government!

treusen against the Government!

No, no, Thaddeus Steven speaks for the Old Guard—
Nathaniel Burt don't know the people, and the people repudiate him and his dirt-cuing principles.

Lancater, Fenn., Jan. 18, 1861.

VINDEX.

fore the 4th of March to establish a Southern Confederacy, then to bring over some of the Northern States, get an expression in Convention of the will of the people-say in Indiana, Illinois, Penusylvania-then to call upon other States to acquiesce? The capital will be taken, and on the 4th of March Hunter will be inaugurated. Members of this secret organization will go to Weshington as private spectators of Lancoln's ngurstion, to be armed on the morning of the 4th to resist it. The hope is, on the supposition that all the States will eventually be brought in by the force of such reasoning as this: Well, it was wrong to have a sectional party, to make war upon the institutions of the Eouth. The inauguration of Lincoln would have divided the Union, plunged us into a civil war, and destoved the nation. Now we must have war if we resist, and the terrible consequences. Let us acquiesce, and we are just where we were before the 6th of No and we are just where we were before the 6th of November. The business of the country will be revived. We shall not be worse governed than we have been, and in due time we can reform all abuses. Yes, it, is a revolution we know, but a peaceful one. We can settle this slave question, and then make provisions against any future overthrow of the government. It is hoped that all opposing elements will combine, and that the desire for pace, and the revival of business will bring over the more concervative of the Republicans. If these plans, in substance, have been laid, then the whole course of the President is explicable; then the opposition to coercion it understood. epposition to coercion is understood.

Is it too late to sound the alarm, to arouse the Re-

publicate to call together State Legislatures, to arm the ciners and to put them in the field?

In support of the correctness of this theory, I could

refer to a good many things. You know them all. Set yourself to thicking; and, for humanity scake, work, work in the next twenty days! PINE. Hepanitm, Jan. 15, 1801,

ANXIOUS FOR OUR CONGRESSMEN.

To the Latter of The N. Y. Tribune. Six: Allow me to express the gratification which

we of this corner of Connecticut have felt in reading your answer to O'Sullivan. It is able, clear, convincing, conclusive-a perfect refutation of the position and the arguments of the servile apologists of Slavery. " Tuz Tairbuse gives great satisfaction to the Republicans here by its firmness, ability, and perseverance. It we escape the present danger, we shall be indebted to the New-York press." To which we all respond with a hearty amen. The influence of Thix Tribuse with a learly amen. The influence of Trix Tribune for the right is above measure or computation. But I will say that the one great maxiety above all others—one cancet prayer among all Republicans and some Democrats, if they pray at all, is, that the men who represent us in Congress may stand firm, and not yield an inch to the Shavecracy—no compremises—never, no never. Such is the prevalent sentiment in all this region, almost universally.

Checkire, Conn., Jun. 17, 1961.

DAVID ROOT.

NEW-YORK SOUNDLY SCOLDED.

NEW-YORK SOUNDLY SCOLDED.

GOV. LETCHER'S MESSAGE TO THE SENATE ON NEW-YORK MILITARY AID.

The following communication from Gov. Letcher, transmitting the proceedings of the Legislature of the State of New-York, accompanied by his views thereon, was received in the Virginia Senate on Thursday last. The Message was read, as follows:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RICHMOND, Jan. 17, 1861.

Gentlems of the Senate and House of Deligation.

Gendesen of the Senate and House of Delegates:

I have received a communication from his Excellency Edwin D. Morgan, Govarnor of New York, including a preemble and resolutions adopted by the Legislature of the Ire ireducing a declares "that the Legislature of New-York" tendence to the Ireducing the Ireducing

New-York tenders to the President of the United States "whateversid, in men and money, he may re-paire, to enable him to suffere the have and uphold the authority of the Federal Gavvernment." This I

willingness to sacrifice the men and mency of that State in the effort to coerce the slaveholding States into submission to Federal authority. The Governor and Legislature of New-York ought to know that the sword has over reconsided differences of epinion. Military coercion can never perpetuate the existence of this Union. When the affections of the neople are withdrawn from the Government, an attempt at coercion can have no other effect than to exasperate the people threatened to be coerced. Blood shed in civil strife can only enrich the soil that must speedily produce "a harvest of wee."

strife can only enrich the soil that must speedily produce "a harvest of wee."

I cannot suppose, from what has occurred, that the President of the United Sin es would be inclined to adopt a polecy which he must see and know could not fail to result in bloodshed. I am sajisfied that prudence and patriotasm would induce him to reject all connects and measures which would be calculated to bring about so great a calamity. I have no idea, therefore, that he will accept the tender which has been so inopportunely and ostentationally paradial before the constry.

been so ineprortunely and ostentationally paradical before the country.

Nothing that has occurred in the progress of this controversy has been worse timed and less exensable. If
the Governor and Legislature of New-York desire to
preserve the Union, a tender of men and money, under
the promptings of passion, prejudice, and excitement,
will not produce the result. At a time like this, when
the horizon is overeast with clouds, when darkness and
gloem are gathering close around us, and when we be
hold nothing but damger on all sides, some little wisdom, discretion and prodence is expected from the repfrein from adding fuel to the flame that burns with utmeet intensity now. It would have been far better
that these resolutions had never been adopted.

In 1798 and 1799 the action of Virginia was marked
by calances, dignity, and an earnest desire to preserv

the Union, without prejudice to the rights of the States. No feeling of resentment toward the other States was manifested by those great men in that day of peril and trial. No effort was made to produce estrangement between the different sections of the country, or to inflame popular prejudices. Their example is worthy of imitation when events are hurrying uz on se rapidly

into civil strife.

Nothing but a sense of duty has induced me to transmit this preamble and resolutions to the two houses of the General Assembly. The threat which is conveyed in them can inspire no terror with Free-men.

JOHN LETCHER.

MCD.

The message and accompanying resolutions were read, when, on motion of Mr. Anderson,

Resided, That the Governor of Virginia return the resolutions of the Legislature of New York to the Executive of that State, with the request that no such resolutions be again sent to this General Assembly.

MAJ. ANDERSON AND THE PHILADELPHI-ANS.

The following correspondence has been handed to

The Politowing correspondence has been handed to The Philadelphia Ledger for publication:

[Copy.] Philadelphia, Jan. 7, 1861.

DEAR SIR: As probling efficer of the great public meeting held in this city on Saturday evening last, the agreeable duty involves on me of transmitting to you the inclosed account of its proceedings, as published in the property reserves.

Although I am well aware that the consciousness of having performed his duty is the soldier's highest reward, and that, therefore, your love of country needs no spur to incite you to continue faithful to its dag, it is no less the duty of your fellow-citizens everywhere to no less the duty of your fellow-citizens everywhere to greet your patriotic doings in the present perileus crisis of our national affairs, with their hearty sympathy and applause. In this feeling, responsive as I know it to be to that of the vast mass of my fellow-citizens, I have great pleasure in being the instrument of making to you the present communication.

Trusting that the Federal Government will perform its whole duty toward you and the brave officers and men under your command, by giving you, without delay, the needful redinforcement and supplies. I have the honor to remain, dear Sir, your most obedient servant. WM. D. LEWIS.

To Ma). Robert Anderson, United States Artillery, Commanding at Fort Sunter, Charleston, S. C.

MAJOR ANDERSON'S REPLY.

[Copy.] FORT SUNTER, S. C., Jan. 12, 1861.

Ww. P. LEWIS, esq., Philadelphia:

DEAR SIN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 7th instant, inclosing a copy of the proceedings of the public meeting held in Philadelphia, on the 5th instant.

of the preceedings of the public meeting held in Philadelphia on the 5th instant.

I will not attempt to express the feelings which such
an approval of my poor efforts to do my duty excites,
but will now nearly thank you personally for the handsome manner in which you have performed your part
as presiding efficer of the meeting, and for the flattering
terms of your letter of timematial.

Hoping that by the blessing of God, the impending
storm may be dispersed without bloodshed, I am, dear
Sir, very respectfully. Your obedient servant,
ROBERT ANDERSON, Major, U.S. A.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

No, no, Thaddeus Steven speaks for the Old Guard-Nathsoiel Burt don't know the people, and the people repudiate him and his dirt-eating principles.

Lancaster, Fann., Jan. 18, 1361.

THE CONSPIRACY AS SEEN FROM NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribane.

Six: Are we not betrayed l. Is there not a consplinety between the South and all the opponents of the Rejublic in jurty to act in concert to revolutionize the Government? Is there not a secret organization through the entire country to effect this? Having taken possession of all the forts and arsenals of the South, do they not hope to deprive the North of all means of successful resistance to their plans, then before the 4th of March to establish a Southern Confederes and the special plans, then before the 4th of March to establish a Southern Confederes and the contact among the Sonators.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

CRITERING FROM WASHINGTON.

CRITERIOUS FOR FORCE IF NECESSARY.

During the debate on the nomination of Secretary Holt, Kingster that reside in the district of Kansass shall be entired that reside in the district of the United States of the Sauth resistance in the debate on the nomination of Secretary Holt, Kingster Line Tributy, and Marshall of the United States is that reside in the district of the United States of the Sauth resistance in the debate on the nomination of Secretary Holt, Kingster Line Tributy, and Marshall of the Chitried of the district of Minnesota; that the Jusce of the district of the United States, appoint that the Sunth resistance in the debate on the nomination of Secretary that the Jusce of the United States, appoint the proposed from the Sunth resistance and the state, exposed to all the formation of a Southern Confederately in the Control of the United States, apon may record from the Supreme Court of the United States, exposed to all the dangers and losses of such a position. He was marked, and the manner in which he upraided the Southern writed from the State, exposed to all the dangers and losses of such a po sation among the Senators.

RELIEF ASKED FROM THE LOANS. RELIEF ASKED FROM THE LOANS.

A petition, signed by Lockwood & Co., Thompson Bres., W. B. Scott & Co., Gwynne & Day, and others, subscribers to the loan authorized by the act of the 22d of June, 1860, has been received in Washington, praying Congress for relief—First, because Cobb refused to deliver the stock when called on; second, because Cobb, while withholding their stock, was preaching disunion, injuring the credit of the Government, and depressing the market value of such stocks; third, because President Buchanan tolerated such conduct, and fourth because the money master should be luct; and fourth, because the money market should be duet; and fourth, because the money market should be relieved from the pressure thus occasioned, in view of the act authorizing a new issue of ten millions in Tressury Notes.

THE RUSSELL FRAUDS.

THE RUSSELL FRAUDS.

It is quite generally believed that the Grand Jury will fail to find an incicement against Mr. Russell in connection with the Indian Bonds affair. Chere is nething yet in all the testimony taken by the House Committee which implicates him in the slighest degree, so far as his honor is concerned. Such testimony is, of

so far as his honor is concerned. Such testimony is, of course, more accurate and complete than any which the Grand Jury can obtain.

Godard Bailey is quite descrited by most of his former friends, and sees few people. He still unsists that he knows much which would implicate others in the Administration, but he will not explain.

A movement is on foot to withhold from Mr. Russell and his associates all moneys due them by the Government until the abstracted bonds are restored. Mr. Russell makes no objection to this, if the Government will only take prompt measures to settle his accounts.

DISTRIBUTION OF ARMS AMONG THE SLIVE STATES.
On the 30th of December, 1859, an order was re-

On the 30th of December, 1859, an order was re-ceived from the War Department, directing the trans-fer of 115,600 muskets from the Springfield, Mass, and Watervhet, N. Y., arsenals, to different arsenals at the South. Orders were given, in obedience to these in-structions, on the 30th of May, 1860, and the arms were removed during the past Spring, from and to the places as follows: From Springfield armory, 65,600 percussion muskets, callifer 65,100ths of an incl.

From Springfield armory, 65,000 percussion muskets, collier 65-100ths of an inch.

From Watertown arsenal, 6,000 percussion rifler, caliber 54-100ths of an inch.

From Watervliet arsenal, 4,000 percussion rifles, colliber 54-100ths of an inch.

Of which there were sent as follows:

Perch Musketa. Aird Musk's. P. Rifles.

Charleston (S. C.) arsenal. 9,200 5,720 2 000

North Carolins arsenal. 15 488 9,520 2 000

North Carolins arsenal. 15 488 9,520 2 000

Augusta (Ga.) arsenal. 12 30 7,629 2 000

Mount Vernot. Ala 9,250 5,720 2,000

Baten Rouge, Inc. 16,520 11,420 2,000

The arms thus transferred which were at the Charles
Learns thus transferred which were at the Charles
Learns thus transferred which were at the Charles
Learns thus transferred which were at the Baton

The arms thus transferred which were at the Charles-tin Arsenal, the Mount Vernor Arsenal, and the Baton Rouge Arsenal, have been seized by the authorities of the several States of South Carolina, Alabama, and Louisiana, and are no longer in possession of the Ordnance Department. Those stored at the Augusta Arsenal and at North Carolina are saill in charge of the

officers of this Department.

In addition to the foregoing, there have been transfor from the armories to different arrenals, as the exi-gencies of the service demanded, for immediate issues to the army and to the States, under the act of April, 231,868, and which I infer are not intended to be em-braced in the call of the House of Representatives.

MORMONS BUILDING A TELEGRAPH.

The Mormons are very busy in forwarding the Parific Telegraph enterprise. Brigham Young has constructed for constructing 400 miles—150 cast and 250 tracted for constructing 400 west from Salt Lake City.

SPOT THE NORTHERN TRAITORS.

Northern men are actively engaged in purchasing arms for the secession States. A certain Chicago politician, who enjoys close political relations with a distinguished Western Democrat, is reported to have a commission in his pocket to purchase 10,000 rifles in the North for the disunion authorities of Mississippi, which State he has recently visited. His compensation is a dollar a rifle, or \$10,000 for the lot, beside traveling expenses. If these rifles go South, they will some be faken back. It will be a cheap way for the North SPOT THE NORTHERN TRAITORS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1861.

Mr. JOHNSON (Dem., Ark.) unged immediate seen on the Red River Bait bill. He said heavy duties one inspected on all articles which passe! over the

Thursday which was carried,
Mr. BIGLER (Dem., P.) presented a memorial
from Pennsylvania in favor of M., C. at adon's propo-

Ar. POLK (Dem., Mo.) moved to take up the bill for the removal of the assenal at S. Louis and to sell

Mr. THOMPSON (Dem., N. J.) presented a memo

al of civizens of New-Jersey in favor of Crittenden's

Tir. LATHAM (Dem., Cal.) presented a petition from

of SUMNER (Rep., Sinss.) caused up his resolution is vester day in reference to foreign vessels in the port of Charleston, and it was adopted.

Mr. POLK (Dem., Mo.) presented the resolutions of the public meeting at St. Louis on the State of the man and the adjustment of the present difficulties.

Mr. SEWARD (Rep., N. Y.) said in 1850 it was deduced to receive the proceedings of called meetings.

The s Perk as a model State will in time secure a railroad, thereby preserving a state of independent im-provenent and preventing a national debt; fourth, be-cause in the preservation of the Union, with its rich recourses, the country has an ample future for its de-

This joint resolution was passed to a second reading

sent of Government in smo State, to commence on the second Monday of April and October of each year. Mr. F17CH made a motion for a vote on adding his amendment to the bill, which resulted as follows: YEAS-Mosers Beyon, Beyondo, Bogler, Brazz Bright Ghagman, Chitecder, Finch, Otsen, Gwin, Hemphill, Hune Prerset, Johnson (Ak.), Johnson Cremb, Jane, Mason, Nie-Johnson for Johnson, Johnson Johnson, Johnson,

Vigiali-26.
NAYS-Mesers, Anthony, Baker, Bingham, Cameron, Chan-ler, Glark, Collamer, Dixon, Doulltie, Douglas, Durkon, Fes-enden, Foot, Fester, Grimes, Liais, Harian, King, Morelli, Sew-der, Stammen, Summer, Ten Eyek, Trambull, Wade, Wikimson,

After a short debate, Mr. PUGH (Dem., Obio)

moved that the Senate reconsider the vote on disagree-ing to the amendment proposed by Mr. Green. The vote resulted as follows:

ote resulted as Fig. ows:
YEAS- Messre, Enyard, Penjanda, Bragt, Bright, Chaguasa, itch. Green, Hemphil, Huster, Jelmen Jarke, Johnson Fran, Kentedy, Lare, Mason, Sichobon, Feli, Powell, Pagh, ite. Sankhatay, Schastian, Wighdi-Zi, KAYS- Messre, anchony, Baker, Bagler, Blegham, Cameron, Branier, Carle Colone, Dixon, Domittle, Doug-Lurise, Francisch, Erck, Colone, Colinder, Dixon, Sankhata, Kaing Leinam, Morrill, Sewind, Sammors, Sankhat, Ten Eyen, Trumbull, Ande, Villensen, Wilson-22.

Mr. SAULSBURY (Dem., Del.) moved the Senate

RJOOTH.
YEAS—Messrs. Hayard Benjamin, Brugg Bright, Clingman Field, Green, Hempfall, Hunter, Johnson (Ark.), Lane. Mason including, Polk, Bowell, Rice, Sanisbury, Schastian, Thompson including.

lgf.li.—20 %A1 S—Meesrs, Anthony, Baker, Birler, Fioghum Carris, andler Clark Collamer, Crittenden, Piron, Donittie, Don ker, Fersenden, Foot, Foster Grimer, Hale, Harlas, Joh nm) Kennedy, Kig, Latham, Martil, Pagi, Sev-neone, Sunner, Ten Eyck, Trumbull, Wade, Wikki-

Mr. GREEN (Dem., Mo.) moved to amend the bill

by inserting "that before this net shall take effect the people of Kansu shall, by a vote at such times and places as the Legislature by law shall order, a sent to

the provisions of this act, or that until the Convention of delegates thus assent, which delegates may be elected by qualified electors as the Territorial Legislature lirects, including, however, the whole services emissions of the State of Edward and the State of Edward.

of the State of Kanena.

Mr. GREEN called for a vote on the amendment, which resulted—Yeas, 21; Nays, 32.

After further debate, at 4 o'clock, Mr. POWELL Dem., Ky.) moved the Senate adjourn.

Mr. GRIMES called for a vote on the motion, which

An amendment was made to add to the old bill a pro-

is ica for the temporary government of the Territory

of Jefferson.

After further debate Mr. CAMERON (Rep., Pa.), at twenty minutes past 4 o'clock p. m., moved to

adjourn. Mr. WADE (Rep., Obio), called for a vote on the

motion.

The motion was lost. Yeas, 21; Nays, 28.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) obtained leave to present a resolution that the Secretary of the Navy be instructed to inform the Senate whether he has accepted, cither with or without conditions, any draft or orders, or requests to pay money to the Chiriqui Improvement Company and A. W. Thompson, or either of them, or any one clee for them or either of them, and if so, the dates and amounts of such acceptance.

Mr. GREEN said he was ready to inflict a four-hour suscept.

Mr. CAMERON-Let us pass the bill on Monday at

123 p. m., without offering amendment. I received much instruction yesterday by what the learned Senator said, and if I am kept here to-night I am afraid I shall lose the thread of the discourse. Let us adjourn now, and let things be decided on Monday. I again more to allows.

move to adjourn.

After further debate, on motion of Mr. PUGH
Dem., Ohio), the Senate adjourned at 5 p. m.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THUMBULL (Rep., ill.) desired that the bill be

The Army bill was passed.

The bill providing for the payment of the California war debt, ameunting to \$500,000, for suppressing Indian hostilitier, was passed.

The House censidered private bills.

Mr. FLORENCE (Denn., Pn.) presented a petition of citizens of Priladelphia, praying for the adoption of the Crittenden propositions.

Mesors. HARRIS (S. A., Md.), CLEMENS (Dem.,

Vs.), and HOLMAN (Dem., Ind.) presented similar XXXVITH CONGRESS.

Mr. FLORENCE gave notice that he will on Mon-

day offer an amendment to the report of the Committee of Thirty three, so as to give the House an opportunity of considering the Crittenden Compromise. Adjourced at an early hour,

NO COMPROMISE OF PRINCIPLE. One of the constituents of Hon. Charles Francis
Adams having sent a protest against his Congressional
course, Mr. Adams has made the following reply:

"Wishington, 7th January, 1861.

"Dean Sir: Flowe received your letter and have

of the angular (kep., in) desired that the bill be estipated to a more convenient hour, so that Sanators ight come fully prepared to discuss it.

Mr. MASON (Dem., Va.) was in favor of the bill, the moved to specially assign it for Thursday next at alf-part 12 o'clock.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to make it 1 o'clock on hundry which was anything the part of the "Dean Size: I have received your letter and have reed it with respectful attention. Nothing pleases me better than the frank expression of opinion. I deal in it myself and expect it from others. But you may remember that I have always claimed for myself the tight to judge what I ought to do in public affairs, and though others whom I greatly respect do not quite agree with me. But for this quality I should have remained where I was sixteen years ago.

"I am so unfortunate as to believe that I have offered no compromise, or any concession which is not

fered no compromise, or any concession which is not already granted either in the Chicago Platform or in the matienal statute book. If you can show me that I have, I will admit myself to have been wrong. In the meantine, it may be well to consider that what was rejected by the other side, could not have been prized and by them as an advantage. Air. LATHAM (Dem., Cal.) presented a petition from residents of California, praying for the establishment of a mail route between Los Angeles and San Diego. Referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Roads. Mr. GRIMES (Rep., Iowa) presented a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the Senate with an estimate of the expense of the building of a steel or iron gan-boat of the capacity and armament of the United States gan-boat Iroquois.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mars.) called up his resolution of vesterday in reference to foreign vessels in the portor vesterday in reference.

acted by the other side, could not and by them as an advantage.

"I ray no more at present. But, having your interact and your principles in my keeping, I shall endeavor to prove to you in the long run that you may have been hasty in your opinion.

"I am, very truly, your friend," C. F. ADAMS."

MINOR ITEMS. MINOR TIEMS.

SOUTHERNER'S OPINION OF MAJOR ANDERSON.

"A Comisde" writes to The Columbus (Ga.) Engager concerning the late removal of Maj. Anderson o Fort Sunter, and in defense of his action and character. The Character of the Columbus (Ga.)

o Fort Smater, and in defense of his action and cusacter. The conclusion is:

"Maj. Anderson is a Southern man—born and raised
in the neble old 'Dark and Bloody Ground.' He will
be found on the side of the South when the Government
is dismembered, and, when his criti al position has
been properly understood, his name will be fully exoncrated from the grave charges which have been made
against it by those who have been deployably misittorned upon all the points of military nonor which
have governed this truly gallant and meritorious officer.

A COMRADE OF HIS."

Mr. SEWARD (Rep., N. Y.) said in 1850 is was decided to receive the proceedings of public meetings when a majority of the Serate agreed, but to reject them when they werein a minority.

Mr. FOOT (Rep., Vt.) introduced a bill for the reorganization of the United States Military Academy at West Point. It has been prepared by the West Point Commission instituted at the last session of Congress.

Ordered to a second reading and to be printed, and referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. BENJAMIN (Deta., La.) presented the petition of W. C. Jewett opposing the Pacific Railroad bill, because its especied to a national debt. First, because the Union question is paramount thereto; second, because of the injustice of adding one hundred millions to the national debt in a time of revolution; third, because like a Peck as a middle State will in time secure a PRIGHTFUL OPPRESSION IN MISSISSIPPI. The Secretonists of South Carolina and Mississippere particularly auxious to keep the world from know some things that are going on in those States. Yes-day a gentleman, formerly a member of the Ken-ky Legislature, stated that he was just starting for lis lesippi to endeavor to relieve his brother in that tate. The brother had written him that a tax was posed upon every slave-owner in that State of twelve ollars for each negro; that, unless the tax should be recourses, the country has an ample future for its development.

Mr. MASON introduced a joint resolution in relation to the suspension of certain laws in States separating from the Union, as follows:

Whereas, it appears to Congress that the State of South Certains have been as the Convention mesophisal declared the State separated from the Universities and the Government theorem, and administrationable the Constitution; and it further appearing that by reason of sould declared separation there are no officers of the United States acting ander the authority thereof in the judiciary department of the Constitution; and it further appearing that by reason of sould declared separation there are no officers of the United States acting ander the authority thereof in the judiciary department of this concentration that are not in the pudiciary department of this concentration that are not in the following the revenues of the United States, whereigh and in consequence whereof the invest of the United States are in fast suspended within the limits of said State, therefore, to avoid any heating confident that may arise between the authorities of the United States and the States of the United States in the absence of the confident required by always and incident and security and size, by it.

Memorial, By the States and III not or inspresentative, that from and after the passage of his plant resolution, air laws of the United States and III not or inspresentative, that from any public forces of the United States and all the army and havy, and other public forces of the United States and the army and havy, and there are no all the substantial and the same are hereby suspended and made in operative in the States of special and adjust the the collection of revenues dail by and the same are hereby suspended and made in operative in the States of special and and all the law or the collection of revenues dail by and the same are hereby suspended and made in operative the interest and the same are hereby suspended and made in ope ars for each neglet if within a few days, the negro property was to be fiscated to the public use; that his own negro tax canted to \$1,500, which he had no means whatever of amounted to \$1,500, which he had no means whatever of paying; and that hunsireds of slave proprietors were Lurrying their slaves out of the State to escape the motocrable oppression. He moreover wrote that this was known to be only the beginning of a terrible system of taxation, and added the expression of his perfect conviction that the people would not stand in—that within thirty days they would rise up in their wrath and their strength and crush oppression and oppressors alike beneath their feet. [Londwills Joarnal, Jan. 7.

Judge Jones of the United States District Court exterday afternoon announced from the windows of the United States District Court exterday afternoon announced from the windows of the Contr-Room in the Custom-House building, that he United States Court for the Southern District of Indoma was "adjourned forever!" We presume that the next mail, if a previous one has not done that fact, will bear to Washington the honorable gentleman's resignation of the ermine.

[Mobile Advertiser, Jan. 12.

[Moole Advertiser, Jan. 12.

QUARTERS OF THE TROOPS.

The troops are comfortably quartered in the vacant narmisted houses, though one or two companies, aring I suppose, that it will be some time before they caring I suppose, that it will be some time before they et another military heliday, have preferred to camp or in tents. It was quite as good as a play to see one of their attempts at washing dirty shirts and ooking victuals. In the houses, the men were as erry as crickets, enaching their jokes and wishing or a fight. Many of the poor fellows were laid up with had old—indeed it was frightful to hear some of here cough. The fatigue and exposure of guard duty—aff the right embracing the cold barrel of a munket, we have a really a munket to the I wonder how a This point resolution was passed to a second reading and ordered to be printed.

Pending the bill for the sale of the St. Louis Arsenal, the CHAIRMAN amounced that the hour for taking up the special order, the Kansas bill, had arrived.

Mr. FITCH (Dem., had, called up his amendment, that from and after the admission of the State of Kansas the haws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable have the same force which are not locally inapplicable have the same force which are not locally inapplicable have the same force which are not locally inapplicable have the same force which are not locally inapplicable have the same force which are not locally inapplicable have the that the State is constituted a judicial district, with an established District Court, with power of jurisdiction as a District Court of the United States for the District of Minnesota; that the Judges, District-Autorney, and Marshal of the United States that reside in the district of Kansas shall be entitled to the same compensation as those of the district of Minnesota; that in all cases of appeal or writ of error heretotore prosecuted and now perding in the Supreme Court of the United States, upon any record from the Supreme Court of Kansas Territory, the manulate, execution, or order, if further proceedings are necessary. half the right embracing the cold barrel of a minute, is work they are all so unneed to that I wonder how so many of them have endeavored to stand it so bravely. Trink of a block hight on the sea shore—the wind whitting—the waves routing and the sand stiding you! [Charleson Cer. Battingre Exchange.

A MARYLANS BISHOP.

A MARCILAN® BISHOP.

The Annopoles Gozette of Thursday, contains a letter from Hishop Whittingham to Gov. Hicks, in which the Bichop expresses his hearty approval of the curse of the Governor in regard to convoking the applicature. He says:

"I have been in ten counties of this State since the start of November, in each of them convenient in the contract of the co

1st of November, in each of them conversant with some among the Lort influential and respectable men of the county. In all, without any exception, I have found convictions of the present daty and policy of Mar, hand, in the main, agreeing with those expressed by your address, almost exclusively prevalent among those with when I met." CUNS FOR THE SOUTH, AND THE HUDSON RIVER

Our Albany correspondent the other day threw starred at Tondoubt upon a statement that gars were being manufactured at Troy for South Carolina, and that they were being sent thence to New-York for shipment, be having been informed that instead of gans, garranges only were being shipped. A private note received from him this morning informs as that the original report was true, and that the gans were consistent for the freight depend on the first property of the same destination were brought to the freight depend of the Hudson River Railtond in Troy, to be forwarded to New-York, but the rought to the freight depot of the Hudson River Rail-ord in Troy, to be forwarded to New-York, but the peat refused to forward or receive them, acting, no outs, on the authority of his superior officers. This bonotable to the Company. We hope that Mr. terce will press forward his bill to prevent further cruisbing of aid and comfort to the citizens who are vying war upon the United States. [Com. Ad.

THE CAPITAL OF THE SOUTHERN REPUBLIC.

THE CAPITAL OF THE SOUTHERN REPUBLIC. The location of the Federal Capital of the Southern Confederation will be a natter of no small contention, we finney. We remark that this discussion of the matter has already been commenced by articles in small papers of different States.

The unwhole-some climate of New-Orleans will be an insuperable bar to its chains as a capital site, and bessie it is not so convenient a point as Mobile bay alfords for the great body of States northwest of us; a because it is not so convenient a point as Mobile to contrality by its remoteness from the existing and the prospective States of the West and southwest—the direction in which we must be to a degree, the convenient center of the present, and the geographical center of the future, is a seaport susis to a degree, the convenient center of the present, and the geographical center of the future, is a reaport susceptible of impregnable defense, is healthful and in every respect eligible for the honor of being elected the capital city of the South. If Mobile be not so choses, no scaport will be, we think, and an interior capital, protably within Alabama, and probably Montgomery, will be decided upon. The capital will scarcely be located north of Alabama, or east of Alabama, ol west of Alabama, and certainly not south of Alabama. Mobile is north enough, west enough, cast enough—and north routh enough, west enough, cast enough—and north

THE SOUTHERN STATES HAVE SINNED

MORE THAN THE NORTHERN.

From The London Times, Jan. 5.

Nobody, either on the one side or the other—neither Mr. Lincoln, the President elect, nor Mr. Bucharan, the President in office—has conclescended to bestow a ringle argument on that proposition from which the Freesolers originally set out. They started from the principle that Slavery was, in its very nature and essence, a disgrace to a Curislian people and a civilized land. At that time there were hardly two opinions on the abstract proposition. What was said for the Scath was not that Slavery was a defensible institution in itself, but that it was an existing one; that at had been inherited from the earliest times jof the Commonwealth, and encouraged by a long course of legislation; that the abrupt enfranchisement of millions of theves was a thing impossible, and that the work of abolition must be most curefully considered, even if it were not remitted, in default of any practicable scheme, to the insensible operation of time ble scheme, to the insensible operation of time strelf. Nobody, however, denied that Slavery was an evil, or that certain citizens of the Union might justifievil, or that certain citizens of the Union might justifievil, or that certain citizens of the Union migar justicaably exert themselves to compass the removal of such
an evil from their common country. Foremost among
these proposals stood naturally their resolution to prevent the evil from growing. If they cound not, for the
present, make Slavery any better, at least they might
take care that it grew no worse. They might keep
the blot from spreading, and so provide by timely
legislation that no new State of the Usion should be
infected with the disorder which had been inherited
by the old once. That was the original theory of the
Abolitionists, and we reproduce it for the sake of
showing its moderation and its justice. Considering
what Slavery is, and must be—considering the infinite
evils weich it necessarily engenders, will any one say
that the people of New-England had not a right to declare that it ought not be exist within the lorritories
of the American Union; that the soil of a free people
should be a free soil to all, and that an institution
which ble niched the Union in the sight of the world
should be abolished as soon as prudence would permit,

and confined to the narrowest limits possible until the time of that cousummation should arrive?

Nevertheless, that position of the Northern States is now utterly everlooked. The character of Shavery, as a national institution, is left without a word of comment. All the arguments proceed on the assumption that the controversy is one between the North and the South, in which the South holds one opinion and the North another, and each with equal justice. No one thinks of asking whether the principles for which South Carolina is contending are admissible in themselves. Mr. Buchanan, especially, addresses himself to the subject as if such a view of it never entered his mind. He argues as if the difference between the Northern and Southern States of the Union was simply a difference of fariff, or a disputed boundary, or a contested juri-diction. He never gives a thought to the fact that what the Free States require they are morally justified in requiring, while what the Shave States domand they can demand only at the cost of humanity and right. He even goes to the length of affirming—so strangely has the contest degenerated—that the New-Emplanders have no right to discuss the question of Southern Slavery at all. He says that the usages of the Carolinas are no more to them than the institutions of Russia or Brazil, and that their meddling with such matters partakes of impertinence. If this be so, we can only say that the "Union" of America must be so utterly unsubstantial that it may as well be dissolved at once. If the people of Massachusetts are so absolutely without interest or concern in the affairs of Georgia that they have no title even to discuss the question of Georgian Slavery, the separation of the two States cannot be much widened by a rupture of imely without interest or concern in the affairs of Georgia that they have no title even to discuss the question of Georgian glavery, the separation of the two States cannot be much widened by a rupture of the Federal Urieu. If the South really stands to the North in the relation only of Brazil or Russia, matters will not be changed by the dissolution of a nominal confederacy, for the States could not well become more strange to an other than this theory would represent them to be already. But, of course, we dispute the fact. The people of the American Union are in the eyes of the world one people—not only as springing from the same stock, speaking the same language, and owning the same blood, but as acting through the same Government, and sailing under the same flag. Wintever affects one State in the way of national reputation affects all. Europe does not dicriminate between provinces, whether for praise or blane. When America's greatness is spoken of, Massachuretts and Mississippi share alike in the respect which is commanded, and when stories of Slavery are circulated it is on the national stars and stripes that the discredit falls. To say that one portion of the American people have no title to concern themselves with the acts of another portion, on a question touching not only the eternal instincts of morality, but the character of the whole, is to ascert what it would be impossible to maintain.

As we have taken up this case for an impartial ble to maintain.

As we have taken up this case for an impartial

As we have taken up this case for an impartial though friendly judgment, we must in honesty go one step further, and declare our conviction that even in the political agitation of the question the Southern States have sinned more than the Northern. No stretch of fanaticism on the part of the Northern. No stretch of fanaticism on the part of the Northern. No stretch of fanaticism on the part of the Northern. No stretch of fanaticism on the part of the Northern. No stretch of fanaticism on the part of the Northern. No stretch of fanaticism on the part of the Northern. No stretch of fanaticism on the part of the Northern. No stretch of fanaticism on the part of the Northern on the South. The Slaves States have long ceased to be content with sufferance. In their passionate effrontery they have leading to a country, that it is the only true basis of labor, and the best cement of social institutions. They have claimed the right, not only of preserving it for the present, but of perjetuating it for all time, and of extending it into every Territory annexed to the American Ulinon. One by one they have destroyed or set aside all barriers in the shape of limits or compremies, and have driven their principles by sheer force down the throats of their opponents. As a last resource they are preparing, apparently, to carry out a meanine of long stancing, and to destroy the very fabric of the Union rather than recognize the fact that any other views are available in the council of Govern. standing, and to destroy the very fabric of the Union rather than recognize the fact that any other views than their own may prevail in the councils of Government. They cannot profess to apprehend any interference with their "property." What they claim is that no man should be President of the United States who

once with their "property." What they claim is that no man should be President of the United States who does not regard this "property" exactly as they dethat is, who does not acknowledge that a black servant and a black portmantesu are chattels coming under exactly the same entegory and doscription.

In this country we cannot so entirely overlook the original question as is done on the other side of the Atlantic. We hook at Slavery as unlawful and about intile. We know, and have repeatedly acknowledged, what can be said, if not precisely on its behalf, at any rate, against the views of fanatical Abolitionists. We can understand that it would be hard for an independent and spirited community to hold their institutions under sufferance, and by the tolerance, as it were, of others. We can imagine that the Southern States were led on step by step, and under the impulse of unexpected successes, to change their ground and raise their terms till the present hight of extravagance was reached. All this we can well suppose and admit, and the the Americans may confidently assure themselves that there is no party in this Kingdom which desires anything but the maintenance and presperity of the Union. We are more disposed, indeed, to advocate conciliation even at the expense of principle than to stand up for principle in the face of such high political peril. But, for all this, we cannot disguise from ourselves that, apart from all political couplinations, there is a light and a wrong in this question, and that the right belongs, with all its advantages, to the States of the North.

AN ENGLISH CALL TO US TO BE FIRM. From The London Neter, Jan. 4.

We ought to consider also that when the bulk of the American nation has condemned and adjured Slavery, the public opinion which the collective nation could not with stand must be acceptant. the public opinion which the collective mainton could now with stand must be crushing to any severed portion of it; and, again, that there is both a disagreement among the slaveholders about the policy of soccesion, and a refusal of the landless whites to be disposed of by their aristocratic neighbors and oppressors; and, again, that the respective States in the South are already lealous of each other's attempts at a port; and, again, that the each other's attempts at a port; and, again, that the Republican spirit which alone can form a federal assochilden in America exists only among that portion of the population which abbors Slavery, and will never

the population which abbors Slavery, and will never go into opposition to the North for its salte.

In short, the proposal of secession is so wild, so absure, that it could not be put forth by men sensible enough to conduct public affairs unless they were so childness as to be unworthy of the trust. The threat is either an outbreak of mad passion, or a device to obtain concessions from the fears and affections of the North. If the citizens of the Free States are firm, North. If the citizens of the Free States are firm, frank, and steady, there will be no secession, organed and actual, or there will presently be applications r readmession to the Union. We, at a distance, can we how steadinese and patience on the part of the yi torions party might convert this "Revolution" into a Reformation: and, though we can hardly expect so a Reformation: and, though we can hardly expect so pure a result of the present fermentation of passions, we may refuse to despair of it.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE LETTER OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA COMMISSIONER TO THE PRESIDENT. WASHINGTON, Jan. 19, 1861.

Colonel Hayne, of South Carolina, communicated his letter to the President to-day. It is not in the shape of a demand, as at first presented, but is couched in moderate and temperate language. He has been induced to this moderation of the ultimatum of South Carolina by the existing state of feeling here among the Southern men. The communication was submitted to and approved by Senators Hunter and Mason, of Virginia, before it was sent to the President. While South Carolina does not yield the position which she first assumed yet she is disposed to properly appreciate the embarrassed position of the present Administration. By this course the responsibility of shedding blood will be thrown upon the incoming Administration.

The correspondence will be communicated to Conress, the President informing South Carolina, through olonel Hayne, that he has no power to entertain any reposition of the nature indicated in his note.

On the receipt of the communication the President alled an extraordinary session of the Cabinet, at four clock, and the session was protracted until a late

Despatches from high sources in Charleston show hat the authorities there feel disappointed that Lieuenant Talbot, who reached there to-day, did not bring back evidences that the United States Government was ready to surrender to their demands at once. A gloom hange over the city.

The people of Maryland sustain the Governor of that State in his firm allegiance to the Union. Union meetings held in almost every county approve his course, and pronounce against disunion. The association of Minute Men of Baltimore have taken a noble stand in support of Gov. Hicks and the Union. This organization, formed about a month before the Presidential election, numbers about thirty-two hundred active members in the city, and is affiliated with kindred organizations in every county in the State. They are livided into companies of sixty-four men each. To their efforts is due the brilliant success of the recent Union meeting in Baltimore. Upon the very day when the forty United States marines were sent to take possession of Fort McHenry, it was intended by the Minute Men to occupy and hold it, until relieved by

Federal troops, to keep it out of the bands of the reported organization of Secessionists, under the name of the "Southern Volunteers." If the marines had not a rived at daylight, the Minute Men would have occapic the fort before noon. They have proffere! their services to Gen. Scott, to take charge of and protect the United States arsenal, about eight miles from Balti-more. There is no fear of Maryland falling away from the Union while such a spirit prevails among her It is a most a mifficent fact that the members to the Convention of Vh ginia are required to be elected on the 4th of February, a period so early as hardly to admit of this call upon the people of Virginia being even

known in some fifty or sixty counties situated in the remote and mountainous regions of the State. At this eason the inhabitants of those sparsely peopled counties are blocked up by snows two or three feet deep. This call for an expression of the popular opinion of Virginia seems to have been designedly made in such a manner as to exclude the Western, or more Union-foring portion of the State, from any voice in the Convantion about to meet at Richmond.

CONTEMPLATED ATTACK ON FORT PICKENS.

New-Orleans, Jan. 19, 1861.

Major Chase has telegraphed the Mayor of New-Orleans for two thousand men to take Fort Pickens, st Pensacola. The Mayor responded that the men could be raised in two days if Florida would equip them. The Governor telegraphed for them to come to-night, when the Military Board, will make provisions for raising and arming the men. Meetings will be called

The highest excitement prevails throughout the city. Three kundred men are on the way to Pensacola from Mississippi. If the President does not order the surrender of Fort Pickens great carnage will ensue.

Pilots at Pensacola are notified not to bring in United States vessels, under the penalty of death. Washing-ton dispatches intercepted are in the hands of Florida officers of the State forces. They number nearly 1,000. Lieut. Slimmer, commanding Fort Pickens, is expected to surrender. The Florida forces have 25 heavy guns mounted, and can take Fort Pickens with a loss of 300 men. Preference is now given at New-Orleans to New-York ships over other Northern or foreign vessels. A dispatch vesterday reports a ship ashore fifteen miles ast of Fort Pickens. It is supposed to be the United States ship Supply. She sailed on the 15th from Pensacola for New-York, with the officers of the Navy Yard. The steamer Crusader had arrived at Hayana

IMPORTANT FROM GEORGIA. PASSAGE OF THE SECESSION ORDINANCE BY THE STATE CONVENTION. MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Saturday, Jan. 10, 1861.

The State Convention adopted the secession ordinance at two o'clock this afternoon by Yeas 208, Nays

nauce at two o clock this afternoon by Yeas 208, Nays 89. It is as follows:

An ordinance to dissolve the union between the State of Georgia and other States unlied with her under the compact of government entitled the Constitution of the United States.

We, the people of the State of Georgia, in Convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinances adopted by the people of the State of Georgia in Convention in 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States was assented to, ratified and adopted, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly ratifying and adopting amendments to the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, rescinded and abrogated.

And we do further declare and ordain that the union now subsisting between the State of Georgia and other States, under the name of the United States, is hereby dissolved, and that the State of Georgia is in full possicion and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty

session and exercise of all those rights of sovereignty which belong and appertain to a free and independent A motion to postpone the operation of the ordinance

until the 3d of March was lost by about thirty majority. Alexander H. Stephens and Herschel V. Johnson are among those who voted against the ordinance. A reslution was adopted to continue the present postal and revenue system until it shall be ordered otherwise; also to continue all the civil Federal officers. The ordinance of secession was ordered to be engrossed on parchment, and to be signed on Monday at noon.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 19-9 p. m. The Convention has been in secret session nearly all day. Ben. Hill introduced a substitute for the secession ordinance, but it was jost. Subsequently he voted for the ordinance, declaring as he did so that, as Georgia had determined for secession, he would share her fate

for weal or woe. Judge Linton Stephens said that, while he approved of the ordinance, he saw no reason for its adoption now. He therefore would not vote for or sign it.

Unusual demonstrations of approbation are being nance of accession, including the firing of cannon, the etting off of sky-rockets, the burning of torohes, and nusic and speeches.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 19, 1861. Lieut. Talbot arrived here last night with gloomy

idings. The Governor and the members of his Cabinet were in consultation the greater part of last night on the intelligence communicated by Lieut, Talbot. A white flag came from Fort Sumpter this morning. The object of it is said to be to demand that South Carolira cease creeting fortifications. Licut. Davis and four soldiers from Fort Sumter are in the city. The

addiers are witnesses in a marder case. Licut. Davis is out on parol. He is being entertained by his friends, and drinks to a peaceable settlement of the present unhappy difficulty. Fort Samter is now allowed to obtain fresh provisions in the City of Charleston.

FROM ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY Ala., Saturday, Jan. 19, 1861. The House passed to-day a bill to provide against the avasion of the State by sea. It makes pilots liable to fine and imprisonment who bring foreign vessels into the harbor of Mobile, and authorises the commander of Fort Morgan to destroy the beacon and landmarks at his discretion. A resolution was also passed to make a entract for the construction of a telegraph line to Point Clear, in order to effect a more rapid communication with Fort Morgan.

It is understood that Mr. Hooper of The Mail will be candidate for Clerk of the Southern Congress. He is warmly supported by the Secessionists here. It is impossible to get any information of the secret proceedings f the Convention.

THE LOUISIANA CONVENTION. New-Orleans, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1861.
Two-thirds of the elected delegates to the Louisians

Convention are Secessionists. THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Jan. 19, 1861.
The Committee on the Confederacy of the Mississippi Legislature has reported resolutions to provide for a Southern Confederacy, and to establish a provisional

Government for secoding States and States hereafter seceding. The proposed Southern Convention will meet as Montgomery on the 4th of February.

THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE. RICHMOND, Saturday, Jan 19, 1861. In the Senate consideration of the report on Federal esolutions contemplating a National Convention, was resumed. The second resolution in the report was amended by appointing John Tyler, Wm. C. Rives, John W. Brockenbrough, George W. Summer and James A. Seddon, Commissioners to Washington on the 4th of February, to meet Commissioners from other

States. The fifth resolution was amended by modifying Mr. Crittenden's proposition; so as to give additional pro-

tection and security to slave property.

The sixth resolution was amended by appointing John Tyler a Commissioner to wait on the President of the United States, and Judge John Robertson as Commissioner to South Carolina and the other secod-